

SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS*

1.	Subject/module name Methodology of the movable artefacts' research
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S1-MBZR-1, 22-AR-S1-MBZR-2, 22-AR-S1-MBZR-3
6.	Type of subject/module (<i>obligatory or optional</i>) obligatory
7.	Field of study (specialization)* archaeology
8.	Level of studies (<i>1st degree*, 2nd degree*, long-cycle master's studies*, name of the Doctoral College*</i>) 1st degree
9.	Year of studies (<i>if applicable</i>) 3rd year
10.	Semester (<i>winter or summer</i>) summer
11.	Form of classes and number of hours (including number of hours of online classes*) Lab: 3 blocks x 20 hours = 60 hours
12.	Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module - in terms of knowledge: knowledge of archaeological chronological systems used in Central Europe - in terms of skills: ability to read and understand (analyze) scientific articles on archaeological issues - in terms of competences: ability to read a map + basic information about the geography of Europe
13.	Learning objectives for the subject The classes are practical and are conducted in laboratory conditions. Ability to recognize archaeological artefacts of various chronology and made of various types of raw materials. The course is divided into three thematic blocks, the aim of which is:

22-AR-S1-MBZR-1

Familiarization with modern methods of analyzing movable monuments in the Stone Age, with emphasis on the study of stone monuments.

22-AR-S1-MBZR-2

Familiarization with the form and changes of products of material culture, starting from the Bronze Age, through the Hallstatt and La Tène periods, ending with the period of Roman influence and the period of migration of peoples, with particular emphasis on ceramic material. The aim of the course is to introduce the issue of diversity of archaeological sources and the basic principles of their analysis, description, systematization, documentation and interpretation. Classes are conducted on selected examples of studies from the literature on the subject, as well as on excavation materials. The classes are intended to contribute to learning the basic categories of finds and objects and their characteristic diagnostic features, which are the basis for systematization, determining chronology and cultural affiliation, and identifying functions.

22-AR-S1-MBZR-3

Getting to know artefacts made of bones and antlers from the Middle Ages, with particular emphasis on the identification of the raw material (antlers, bones of wild animals, bones of domesticated animals) and the features of intentional processing of individual elements of the animal skeleton. The aim of the course is to obtain competence in the identification of animal remains processed by craftsmen and to become acquainted with processing techniques used both by specialized craftsmen and in ad hoc, home production of tools. An important element will be a discussion of all archaeologically recorded categories of artefacts made of animal raw materials:

	decorations, work tools, home furnishings, personal items and items related to entertainment. The classes will combine theoretical and practical parts - contact with monuments and objects/replicas of selected monuments from the teaching collection.
14.	Program content: 22-AR-S1-MBZR-1 1. Stone raw materials and a review of the features that distinguish artifacts from pseudo-artifacts. 2. Technological analysis of stone monuments: reading technical features and relief analysis. A short review of the typology of stone products. 3. Shape and size: traditional morphometric analysis and geometric morphological analysis using computer software. 4. Reconstruction using the composite method. Attempts to recreate operations and the production system. 5. Databases for stone products: introduction. 6. Space and stone products: basic methods of illustrating and spatial analysis of stone products (GIS). 22-AR-S1-MBZR-2 1. Introduction to the subject of the classes. Familiarization with basic literature and discussion of the basics of preparing studies on movable materials. 2. NID guidelines for creating studies of movable monuments. 3. Revision of graphic documentation of movable archaeological monuments. Introduction to digital preparation of figures. 4. Material culture of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. 5. Monuments of Lusatian culture. 6. La Tène and pre-Roman period. 7. Diversity of the Roman period. 8. The period of migration of peoples and the earliest phases of the early Middle Ages. 9. Interdisciplinary methods of research on movable monuments. Contemporary possibilities of creating biographies of monuments. 10. Checking the effects of education in practice. Scientific mini-conference for course participants.

	22-AR-S1-MBZR-3 1. Introductory classes on the basics of classification and its purposes. Familiarizing participants with basic terms and relevant literature on the subject. 2. Theory regarding classification systems and its role in the development of historic materials. 3. Determining and classifying artefacts according to raw material, functional purpose, form, state of preservation. Basics of correctly determining the chronology and origin of monuments. The importance and way of distinguishing items of regional origin and imports. 4. The role of monuments in context. Correct analysis of materials regarding discovered buildings (houses, pits, graves, workshops) and their importance in the correct interpretation process. 5. Principles of publication, documentation and processing of movable monuments. Basic rules for publishing sources.		
	<table> <tr> <td data-bbox="264 1122 995 2042"> Assumed learning outcomes Knows the basic concepts and terminology used in archaeology and other humanities, especially history, cultural anthropology, selected natural sciences and earth sciences with which archaeology cooperates. Has structured methodological knowledge and knowledge of theories used in archaeology and in various directions of archaeological, archaeological and natural science research. </td><td data-bbox="995 1122 1447 2042"> Appropriate directional symbols learning outcomes K_W02 K_W03 K_W07 </td></tr> </table>	Assumed learning outcomes Knows the basic concepts and terminology used in archaeology and other humanities, especially history, cultural anthropology, selected natural sciences and earth sciences with which archaeology cooperates. Has structured methodological knowledge and knowledge of theories used in archaeology and in various directions of archaeological, archaeological and natural science research.	Appropriate directional symbols learning outcomes K_W02 K_W03 K_W07
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	Knows and understands the basic methods of analyzing various cultural products and their interpretations carried out on the basis of selected traditions, theories and research schools in archaeology.	K_W11
	Knows the basic research methods and tools of the archaeologist's workshop as well as the basic methods of disseminating archaeological knowledge.	K_W12
	Has basic knowledge enabling the analysis and interpretation of archaeological sources and other products of civilization, useful for learning about a given era in the history of humanity.	K_U01
	Is able to search, analyze, evaluate, select and use information using various sources and methods.	K_U05
	Is able to recognize various types of cultural products specific to the studied discipline and conduct their critical analysis and interpretation using typical research methods in order to determine their content and meanings, including chronological and cultural affiliation and function.	K_U11
	Has the skills to conduct technical and documentation work during archaeological research and inventory and laboratory work.	K_U13

	Has the ability to work in a team, solving simple problems in the field of archaeological research and presenting their results, using instructions and procedures developed for the team. Is able to appropriately determine priorities for the implementation of tasks specified by himself or others. Correctly identifies and resolves dilemmas related to the profession. Is aware of the responsibility for preserving cultural heritage.	K_K03 K_K04 K_K05
15.	Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.) 22-AR-S1-MBZR-1 Burdukiewicz J.M. 2003. Technokompleks mikrolityczny w paleolicie dolnym środkowej Europy, Wrocław: Werk (selected issues) Costa A.G. 2010. A Geometric Morphometric Assessment of Plan Shape in Bone and Stone Acheulean Bifaces from the Middle Pleistocene Site of Castel di Guido, Latium, Italy [w:] S.J. Lycett, P.R. Chauhan (eds.), New Perspectives on Old Stones: Analytical Approaches to Paleolithic Technologies, New York: Springer, 23-41. Fiedorczuk J. 1992. Późnopaleolityczne zespoły krzemienne ze stanowiska Rydno IV 57 w świetle metody składanek, Przegląd Archeologiczny, t. 39, 13-61. Inizan M.-L., Reduron-Ballinger M., Roche H., Tixier J. 1999. Technology and terminology of knapped stone, Nanterre: CREP. Wąs M. 2005. Technologia krzemieniarstwa kultury janisławickiej, Łódź: Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego. Wiśniewski A., Badura J., Salamon T., Lewandowski J. 2014. The alleged Early Palaeolithic artefacts are in reality geofacts: a revision of the site of Kończyce Wielkie 4 in the Moravian Gate, South Poland, Journal of Archaeological Science, vol. 52, 189-203. 22-AR-S1-MBZR-2 Almgren O. 1923. Studien über die Nordeuropäischen Fibelformen der ersten nachchristlichen Jahrhunderte mit Berücksichtigung der provinziälrömischen und südrussischen Formen, Mannus-Bibliothek, Nr 32, Leipzig. Ceramika rzemieślnicza jako źródło do badań nad zróżnicowaniem garncarstwa kultury przeworskiej. 2010. Red. H. Machajewski, B. Jurkiewicz, Gdańsk: Instytut Archeologii UG. Ceramika warsztatowa w środkowoeuropejskim Barbaricum. 2008. Red. A. Błażejowski, Wrocław: Instytut Archeologii UW. Dobrzańska H. 1980. Zagadnienie datowania ceramiki tocznej w kulturze przeworskiej, Archeologia Polski, t. XXIV, z. 1, 87-152.	

	Gawrysiak-Leszczyńska W. 2003. Jak rysować zabytki archeologiczne. Podstawowe zasady dokumentacji, Biskupin: Muzeum Archeologiczne. Kadrow S. 2001. U progu nowej epoki. Gospodarka i społeczeństwo wczesnego okresu epoki brązu w Europie Środkowej, Kraków: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN. Madyda R. 1977. Sprzączki i okucia pasa na ziemiach polskich w okresie rzymskim, Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne, t. 4, 351-411. Minta-Tworzowska D. 1994. Klasyfikacja w archeologii jako sposób wyrażania wyników badań, hipotez oraz teorii archeologicznych, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM. Mogielnicka-Urban M. 1984. Warsztat ceramiczny w kulturze łużyckiej, Wrocław: Ossolineum. Pazda S. 1976. Badania nad problematyką pracowni garncarskich z IV-V w. na Dolnym Śląsku, Studia Archeologiczne, t. 7, 165-203. Hołubowicz W. 1950. Garncarstwo wiejskie zachodnich terenów Białorusi, Toruń: Towarzystwo Naukowe. 22-AR-S1-MBZR-3 Antowska-Gorączak O. 2005. Przedmioty z kości i poroża z Ostrowa Tumskiego w Poznaniu, [w:] H. Kočka-Krenz (red.), Poznań we wczesnym średniowieczu, t. V, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Nauka i Innowacje, 215-232. Cnotliwy E. 1956. Z badań nad rzemiosłem zajmującym się obróbką rogu i kości na Pomorzu Zachodnim we wczesnym średniowieczu, Materiały Zachodniopomorskie, t. 2, 151-182. Jaworski K. 1991. Wyroby z kości i poroża w kulturze wczesnośredniowiecznego Ostrowa Tumskiego we Wrocławiu, Wrocław-Warszawa: Wydawnictwo UWr-Volumen. Jaworski K. 1999a. Ślady obróbki surowca kościanego i rogowego, [w:] C. Buśko, J. Piekalski (red.), Ze studiów nad życiem codziennym w średniowiecznym mieście. Parcele przy ulicy Więziennej 10-11 we Wrocławiu (= Wratislavia Antiqua, t. 1), Wrocław: Katedra Archeologii UWr, 70-92. Jaworski K. 1999b. Wytwarzanie przedmiotów z kości i rogu bydła na wrocławskim Ostrowie Tumskim w IX-XIV wieku, [w:] P. Wyrost, N. Pospieszny, B. Gediga (red.), Szczątki zwierzęce jako źródło badań nad zróżnicowaniem poziomów życia materialnego i kulturowego ludzi w różnych okresach dziejowych, Materiały z sympozjum archeozoologicznego (= Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Rolniczej we Wrocławiu, Seria: Konferencje Naukowe), Wrocław: Katedra Anatomii i Histologii AR, 104-111. Krysiak K., Kobryń H., Kobryńczuk F. 2007. Anatomia zwierząt, Warszawa: PWN. Lasota-Moskalewska A. 2008. Archeozoologia. Ssaki. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo UWr. Kowalska A.B. 2003. Wyroby z poroża i kości, [w:] M. Dworaczyk, A.B. Kowalska, M. Rulewicz, Szczecin we wczesnym średniowieczu. Wschodnia część Suburbium, Szczecin: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.
16.	Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes: - during the classes, the participant's preparation based on the assigned readings and the correct interpretation of the content and historic materials will be assessed - written individual semester work - checking practical skills in recognizing and describing artefacts
17.	Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module:

	practical final test, essay	
18.	Student/PhD student workload	
	the form of carrying out classes by the student*/doctoral student*	the number of hours allocated to carry out a given type of classes
	classes (according to the study plan) with the instructor: lab:	20 x 3 = 60
	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.:	
	- preparation for classes:	30
	- reading the indicated literature:	40
	- preparation for the practical final test:	50
	Total number of hours	180
	Number of ECTS points (<i>if required</i>)	6

(T) – implemented in a traditional way

(O) – implemented online

* remove unnecessary